

UNIT 3

The future of books

Vocabulary:

available	متاح / متوافر	download (v)	يقوم بتحميل (برامج أو ملفات) من الانترنت
enthusiastic about (adj.)	متحمس بشأن	gadget	جهاز صغير
paperback (book)	(كتاب) ذو غلاف ورقي	screen	شاشة
bleach (v)	يُبيض / يجعل لونه أبيض	encyclopedia	موسوعة / دائرة معارف
mixture	خليط / مزيج	press (v)	يضغط / يكوي (الملابس)
recycle (v)	يُعيد استخدام	roller	بكرة أو اسطوانة (تستخدم في ضغط الأشياء)
soak (v)	ينقع أو يغمر في سائل	recycling	إعادة الاستخدام
availability	توافر / إتاحة	enthusiast (n)	(شخص) متحمس
enthusiasm	حماس / تحمس	roll	يدور / يلف / يسوي
recyclable	قابل للاستخدام مرة أخرى	traditional books	الكتب التقليدية
an electronic book	كتاب إلكتروني	e-book reader	جهاز لقراءة الكتب
up-to-date	أحدث	disappear completely	يختفي تماما
e-mail	بريد إلكتروني / رسالة بالبريد الإلكتروني	website	موقع علي الانترنت
theatre tickets	تذاكر المسرح	CD ROM (compact disk read only memory)	اسطوانة
trademark	علامة تجارية	papyrus	ورق البردي
logs	قطع من الخشب	chemicals	مواد كيميائية
enormous quantity	كمية هائلة	compact disk	قرص مضغوط
still pictures	صور ثابتة	moving pictures	صور متحركة
upload	يقوم بوضع أو رفع شيء علي الانترنت	public libraries	المكتبات العامة
enormity	ضخامة / فداحة	tourist places	أماكن سياحية
recession	كساد اقتصادي	hindrance	عقبة / عائق
turning point	نقطة تحول	a stumbling block	عقبة / عائق
grow quickly	تنمو بسرعة	a common type	نوع شائع
agricultural production	الإنتاج الزراعي	industrial production	الإنتاج الصناعي
about the same size as	تقريبا في نفس حجم ...	pressing buttons	الضغط علي الأزرار

reduce the price	يقلل السعر	available online	متوافر علي الانترنت
bestsellers	الكتب الأفضل مبيعا أو رواجاً	partly	جزئياً
digital	رقمي	a range of books	مجموعة متنوعة من الكتب
adapt	يُعدل / يتأقلم	road accidents	حوادث الطرق
collection	مجموعة	go wrong	يتعطل
smooth	ناعم / أملس / مصقول	stationery	الأدوات الكتابية
maps	خرائط	adverts = ads = advertisements	إعلانات
menu	قائمة الطعام	wrapping	لف / تغليف
leaflets	منشورات / نشرات مطبوعة	brochure	كتيب به صور أو معلومات عن منتج
go online	يستخدم الانترنت	suppose	يفترض
efficient	كُفء	latest technology	أحدث التكنولوجيا
generalize	يُعمم	motivate	يُحفز
persevere	يثابر / يستمر في عمل شيء برغم الصعوبات	incentive	حافز
uphold/upheld	يدعم / يؤيد	log/logged	يقطع (الأشجار)

Words and their antonyms:

enthusiastic	متحمس	indifferent	غير مبالي
available	متاح	unavailable	غير متاح
complete	كامل	incomplete	غير كامل
miss the meeting	يفوته الاجتماع	attend the meeting	يحضر الاجتماع
miss the train	يفوته القطار	catch the train	يلحق بالقطار
rear	خلفي	front	أمامي
ready	مستعد / راغب	reluctant / unwilling	ممانع / غير راغب
deceptive	خادع	honest	أمين
preserve	يحافظ علي	damage / neglect	يتلف / يُهمل
paperback	ذو غلاف ورقي	hardback/hardcover	ذو غلاف مُقوي
selfish	أناني	unselfish	غير أناني

Prepositions and Expressions:

roll in	يتدفق بكميات كبيرة	roll up	يطوي
find information on the internet	يجد معلومات علي الانترنت	good for the environment	مفيد للبيئة
get information from the internet	يحصل علي معلومات من الانترنت	be replaced by	يتم استبداله بـ
replace ... with	يستبدل ... بـ	draw on paper	يرسم علي الورق
be produced from	يتم إنتاجه من	break into small pieces	يكسر أو يجزأ إلي قطع صغيرة
cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار	cut down prices	يقلل الأسعار
hold huge amounts of	تحمل أو تتسع لكميات هائلة	become part of history	يصبح جزءاً من التاريخ / لا يعد يستخدم
go on a business trip	يذهب في رحلة عمل	make new friends	يتخذ أصدقاء جدد
work for a charity	يعمل لدي مؤسسة خيرية	instead of	بدلاً من
business relationship	علاقة عمل	business meeting	اجتماع عمل
a five-day programme	برنامج يستغرق خمسة أيام	receive an award for	يتلقى جائزة عن
be mixed with chemicals	يتم خلطها بمواد كيميائية	trade with	يتاجر مع
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى	the price goes down	يقل السعر
for environmental reasons	لأسباب بيئية	range from ... to ...	يتراوح من .. إلي ..
take up a lot of space	تشغل حيزاً كبيراً	keep up with	يوافق / يساير
work for the common good	يعمل للصالح العام	bring someone round	يعيد شخص إلي وعيه
make way for	يُخلي المكان أو الطريق لـ		

Irregular Verbs:

buy/bought/bought	يشترى	come/came/come	يأتي
cast/cast/cast	يلقي/يرمي/ يوزع	cost/cost/cost	يكلف
catch/caught/caught	يمسك/يلحق بـ	creep/crept/crept	يزحف
choose/chose/chosen	يختار	cut/cut/cut	يقطع
cling/clung/clung (to)	يتعلق بـ	deal/dealt/dealt (with)	يتعامل

Derivatives:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
download يُحمِل	download تحميل	downloadable يمكن تحميله
enthuse (about) يتحمس بشأن	enthusiast شخص متحمس enthusiasm الحماسة	enthusiastic (about) متحمس
bleach يُبيض	bleach المادة الكيميائية المستخدمة في التبييض	bleached
mix يخلط / يمزج	mixture خليط / مزيج	mixed مختلط
press يضغط	press ضغط (عادة مفرد) pressure الضغط	pressed مضغوط
recycle يعيد استخدام	recycling إعادة الاستخدام	recyclable يمكن إعادة استخدامه
roll يدور / يسوي	roller بكرة أو اسطوانة	
print يطبع	printing الطباعة	printed مطبوع printable قابل للطباعة
programme يبرمج	programme برنامج	programmable يمكن برمجته
compare يقارن	comparison مقارنة	comparable مشابه/مماثل
replace يستبدل/يحل محل	Replacement بديل	replaceable ممكن استبداله
	availability توافر	available متاح/متوافر unavailable غير متاح/غير موجود
reduce يخفض/يقلل	reduction تخفيض/تقليل	reduced مخفض
remove يُزيل	removal مزيل/ازالة	removable قابل للإزالة
Trade يتاجر	trade التجارة trader تاجر	trading تجاري

Collocations and Vocab for Translation

press conference	مؤتمر صحفي	press release	بيان صحفي
reliable sources	مصادر موثوق بها	available information	المعلومات المتاحة
download files	يقوم بتحميل ملفات	household gadgets	أجهزة منزلية
home appliances	أجهزة منزلية	foreign press	الصحافة الأجنبية
local press	الصحافة المحلية	recycled materials	مواد يُعاد استخدامها
internet website	موقع انترنت	design a website	يصمم موقع
enormous challenge	تحدي هائل	enormous obstacle	عقبة هائلة
relieve pressure	يخفف الضغط	atmospheric pressure	الضغط الجوي

withstand pressures	يتحمل الضغوط	economic pressures	الضغوط الاقتصادية
heavy burdens	أعباء ثقيلة	a controversial book	كتاب مثير للجدل
the seven wonders of the world	عجائب الدنيا السبع	economic disaster / catastrophe	كارثة اقتصادية
economic dimension	البعد الاقتصادي	exceptional circumstances	ظروف استثنائية
an inspired leader	قائد أو زعيم ملهم	go dead	يتوقف عن العمل / يتعطل
encyclopedic knowledge	معرفة موسوعية	turn the pages	يقلب الصفحات
casual observation	ملاحظة عابرة		

Definitions:

available	if something is available , you can buy or use it
button	A small part on a machine that you can press to make it start, stop, etc.
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something
gadget	a small tool or machine that helps you do something
paperback	a book with a soft paper cover.
screen	the flat, glass part of a TV or a computer.
bleach	to make something white or lighter in colour by using chemicals or sunlight.
encyclopedia	a book that contains facts about many subjects.
reduce	Make something become less in price, size, etc.
press	to push something firmly and steadily .
recycle	to put used objects or materials through a process عملية so that they can be used again.
roller	a cylinder -shaped piece of wood , metal etc that can be rolled over and over
soak	to cover something with liquid for a period of time.
trade	To buy or sell large quantities كميات of goods, especially between one country and another
remove	To take something away
compare	Look at two or more things in order to find out how they are similar or different
mixture	Something that is made by mixing two or more substances مواد together

The Listening Text

Kasim : Hi, Ziad.

Ziad : Hi, Kasim.

Kasim : What are you looking at?

Ziad : It's an ebook reader. I'm going to read an ebook on it. It's a novel by William Golding.

Kasim : What are e-books?

Ziad : They're electronic books. I read one last week. Now I'm really **enthusiastic about** the idea of using them to read all my books.

Kasim : How do you read them?

Ziad : Well, you **download** them **from** the internet **onto** an e-book reader, like this one. As you can see, it is a small computer about the same size as a paperback. It has a screen like the page of a book. So you read the book **on the screen** and turn the pages by pressing **buttons** or by touching the screen.

Kasim : But surely you can't download all kinds of books?

Ziad : You can download many kinds of books, but in the future, they'll probably publish every new book as an ordinary book and as an ebook.

Kasim : That sounds amazing, but if you have to **pay for** the reader and the download, that must be expensive.

Ziad : At the moment ebook readers are quite expensive, but I'm sure the publishers will reduce the price when more people buy them. New gadgets are always expensive when only a few people are buying them.

Kasim : Do you think publishers will ever replace traditional books completely?

Ziad : No, I don't think so. But when more books are **available** online, I think we'll read most best sellers as e-books. **On the other hand**, I'm sure publishers won't replace some kinds of books.

Kasim : Yes, books that are large or where pictures are important.

Ziad : E-books are good for the environment, too.

Kasim : Are they?

Ziad : Yes, think of all the paper that we can save.

Kasim : It's a great idea.

Ziad : This is my cousin's ebook reader, but I really like it, so my father is buying me one for my next birthday.

Kasim : There's a programme about the future of books on TV. The programme starts at seven o'clock tomorrow evening. I think I'll watch that programme. Will you watch it with me?

Ziad : I'd like to, but I can't. I'll be reading tomorrow evening. I want to finish the book by William Golding.

Kasim : You've read a lot of his books, haven't you?

Ziad : Yes. After I finish this book, I'll have read all of his novels

Read the following passage carefully:

In ancient Egypt, people used a type of tall grass called papyrus. It grew in the Nile valley, and people used it for writing and drawing on it. Before people could use it, they **soaked** the leaves of the grass in water, **pressed** them together and then dried them in the sun.

The Chinese made the first paper two thousand years ago. In the eighth century, Arab travellers who **traded** with China learned how to make it too. At first paper was very expensive because people made it from cotton, but later it was made from wood, so it became cheaper.

To make paper, people broke the wood into small pieces which they mixed with chemicals and then **bleached**. They then **removed** the water from the **mixture**. The mixture passes through hot **rollers** to produce continuous pieces of dry paper.

Every year, we cut down millions of trees to make new paper. Fortunately, the type of tree that gives us the best wood for making paper grows very quickly, but you can also recycle old paper. We make most of today's newspapers and magazines from recycled paper.

For hundreds of years, we have also used an enormous amount of paper to produce books, especially very large books like **encyclopedias**. Now, you can read encyclopedias and other books on e-books. You can also read books online, on websites such as the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB).

Some people think that soon everybody will have a computer or a phone and we will get all our information from the internet. They believe that we won't need libraries and that paper books will become part of history.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-(The ancient Egyptians – The Japanese – The Chinese – The Portuguese) were the first to invent paper.
- 2-Most of today's newspapers and magazines are made from (cotton – wood – plastic – recycled paper).
- 3-Before people could write on papyrus, they had to soak it in water, (impress – press – dress – address) it and then dry it in the sun.

4-In the eighth century, Arab travelers learned how to (make paper – use computers – send messages – print books).

5-Early paper was very expensive because people made it from (metal – wood – cotton – wheat).

6-As well as making new paper from trees, we can (refresh – reclaim – rewrite – recycle) old paper.

Answer the following questions:

7-What can you read on the Egyptian Knowledge Bank?

8-Do you think the internet will replace libraries in the future? Why / Why not?

9-Do you prefer to read paper books or online books? Why?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) costing a lot of money

b) very big in size or amount

Language Notes

🏠 fit (يناسب (من حيث المقاس) 🏠 suit (يناسب (من حيث الشكل) 🏠 match (يتماشي مع (للأشياء)

- That jacket fits you perfectly.
- That blue shirt suits you. You look nice in it.
- Does this shirt match these trousers?

🏠 together = with each other معا / سويا 🏠 altogether = completely تماما

- You mix all the dry ingredients together before you add the milk.
- It's all right working with him, but living with him would be a different matter altogether.

🏠 trade with يتاجر مع 🏠 trade in (سلعة معينة) يتاجر في

- India began trading with Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- The company has been trading in oil for many years.

🏠 later (الشيء أو الشخص) المذكور ثانيا 🏠 (the) latter = the second فيما بعد / في وقت لاحق

- Later that month we got another letter from them asking for more money.
- She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.

♣️ لاحظ استخدام on مع الكلمات والتعبيرات الآتية :

on an island	on a farm	on foot	on display معروض
on purpose عمدا	on the whole بصفة عامة	on his way to	on holiday/vacation
on the internet	on the telephone	on the radio	on duty في الخدمة
on business	on Monday/Friday	a tax on ضريبة علي	restrictions on قيود علي

an effect on تأثير علي	an influence on تأثير علي	a conference on مؤتمر عن	information on
a book on	on the advice of بناء علي نصيحة	on the plane	on the train
on the menu في قائمة الطعام	on the staff من ضمن هيئة العاملين	on admission عند الدخول	contact him on يتصل به علي رقم ...

♣ يختلف معنى الكلمة أحيانا حسب استخدامها كفعل أو اسم في الجملة :

Book (v) يحجز	● We'd like to book a table at the restaurant, please.
Book (n) كتاب	● Which book did you take from the library?
Leaves أوراق الشجر	● There are a lot of leaves on the ground in autumn.
Leaves (v) يغادر	● The train leaves at four o'clock.
Type (v) يكتب علي الكمبيوتر	● How quickly can you type on a computer?
Type (n) نوع	● Papyrus is a type of grass.
Conduct (n) سلوك	● The player apologized for his conduct with the referee.
Conduct(v) يوصل/يُجري	● Many good public schools conduct an entrance exam. تُجري امتحاناً للقبول
Break (n) فترة راحة	● I'll phone him during my lunch break .
Break (v) يكسر/ينكسر	● The thief broke a window at Ali's house.
Turn (n) دور	● He said it was his turn to do the dishes.
Turn (v) يستدير	● Go along the street and turn left.
Play (n) مسرحية	● I haven't seen this play before.
Play (v) يلعب	● He usually plays football on Friday.

◆ Have = have got = own يملك

- I **have** a car = I **have got** a car.
- Do you **have** a car ? = Have you **got** a car?
- I **don't have** a car. = I **haven't got** a car.

◆ في الماضي نستخدم had للتعبير عن الملكية :

- I **had** a car when I **was** in London.

◆ نستخدم will have للتعبير عن الملكية في المستقبل:

- I **will have** a computer next week.

◆ تستخدم have فقط للتعبير عن الملكية بعد to و الأفعال الناقصة مثل must / should وغيرها ولا يمكن استخدام have got بهذا الشكل:

- I want **to have** a camera.
- I **should have** a lot of money to buy this car.

◆ لاحظ أن have تستخدم بمعانى أخرى غير يملك وفى هذه الحالة لا نستخدم have got

Have a meal / **have** a party / **have** a holiday / **have** an accident

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My mother has a special (gauge – garage – gadget – garbage) for cutting vegetables.
- 2- Ali is really (enthusiastic – egotistic – aquatic – fanatic) about his university course. He can't wait for the beginning of the term.
- 3- I'm going to (downtown – download – downstream – downplay) some information from the internet for my school project.
- 4- The television picture is really clear. You have an enormous (steam – scream – screen – beam).
- 5- This novel is not (bearable – preventable – avoidable – available) as an e-book yet, but you'll be able to get it next year.
- 6- The best thing about a (paperback – paperwork – paperclip – paper shop) is that you can easily carry it and read it at any time.
- 7- Her brother has not shown any (idealism – symbolism – enthusiasm – patriotism) for any sport of any kind.
- 8- I wanted to complain to the manager of the shop, but he was (unattainable – unavailable – unavoidable – unbelievable).
- 9- Today, paper, plastic and glass can all be (recycled – redrawn – recited – retarded).
- 10- Before you can cook these beans, you have to (bleach – drown – sink – soak) them for 3 hours.
- 11- The story is an interesting (furniture – torture – encyclopedia – mixture) of fact and fiction.
- 12- You can (press – bleach – approach – attach) white shirts to keep them looking clean.
- 13- (Encyclopedias – CD-ROMs – Biographies – Screens) can hold a lot of information and are small enough to carry in your pocket.
- 14- Oil and water don't (fix – prefix – suffix – mix). Even if you **shake** يَرْجُ them together they **separate** تنفصل into two layers.
- 15- To start the machine, just give this button a (bless – brass – press – stress).

- 16- The vase (pulled - rolled - pushed - walked) off the edge of the table and **smashed**. تهشمت
- 17- These shirts are all (reached - pinched - bleached - watched).
- 18- A/An (CD-ROM - encyclopedia - screen - gadget) is a disc on which large quantities of information can be **stored**. تُخزن
- 19- A/An (novel - story - encyclopedia - tale) is a large book that contains facts.
- 20-To bleach is to make something (right - fight - white - wide) by using chemicals.
- 21- A/An (process - mixture - operation - development) is something made by mixing two or more things together.
- 22-To (confess - depress - press - undress) is to push something hard.
- 23-To (repeat - retreat - renovate - recycle) is to put used objects through a process so that they can be used again.
- 24-A (roller - ruler - boiler - beaker) is a round piece of wood or metal that can be rolled.
- 25-To (stock - shrink - soak - remove) means to cover something with liquid for a period of time.
- 26- Grants **منح** are (deniable - available - collectable - enviable) to students who have high grades.
- 27- Hala was full of (ecotourism - escapism - enthusiasm - socialism) for the plan.
- 28-You can get this novel as an (e-book / e-mail / e-learning / e-commerce) from the bookshop over there.
- 29-I'm going to (download - upload - load - afford) some software from this website.
- 30-When you are reading an e-book, you can turn the pages by (pleasing - deleting - pressing - avoiding) buttons or by touching the screen.
- 31- When we use less paper, hundreds of forests will be (destroyed - demolished - built - saved).
- 32-(Recycling - Receiving - Reappearing - Recording) is definitely good for the environment.
- 33-She is not very (fantastic - climatic - enthusiastic - diabetic) about the idea.
- 34-When more and more people buy something, the price (goes up - goes down - goes away - goes out).
- 35- Papyrus was used for (shrinking - writing - counting - sneezing) and drawing on.
- 36- The first paper was (done - gone - made - looked) by the Chinese two thousand years ago.
- 37- When paper was made (of - from - in - at) wood, it became much cheaper.
- 38- Every year, millions of trees are cut (in - of - with - down) to make new paper.
- 39- Most of today's newspapers and magazines are made from (recited - recycled - removed - redone) paper.
- 40- CD-ROMs can (hold - catch - touch - fetch) huge amounts of information.
- 41- The television is not on. Can you (release - press - dress - impress) the button.
- 42-The best thing about an (ebook - email - ebanking - ecommerce) is that you can carry a whole library and read from it at any time.
- 43- Her brother has not shown any (pessimism - idealism - enthusiasm - racism) for any kind of sport.

- 44- My father is a football (enthusiastic – enthusiast – realistic – idealistic). He plays and watches it on TV whenever he can.
- 45- My first computer did not work, so they sent me a (requirement – retirement – replacement – rearrangement).
- 46- The air is cleaner now because there has been a (reaction – reduction – reception – reflection) in the use of cars.
- 47- My exam results were (comparable – countable – considerable – curable) to my brother's. They were almost the same.
- 48- After the storm, workmen (removed – deceived – recycled – reduced) a lot of sand from the road.
- 49- There has been a lot of (trap – trace – track – trade) between Egypt and Europe.
- 50- In the near future, we will get all our information from the (interrupt – internet – intercom – space).
- 51- Some people predict that printing will become part of (geography – biology – philosophy – history) in the future.
- 52- He poured the (mixture – lecture – picture – closure) into four small dishes.
- 53- The Arabs (taught – blamed – learned – were taught) how to make paper from the Chinese.
- 54- Since the (invention – imitation – indication – inflation) of paper, books have been used to educate people and for enjoyment.
- 55- Some people believe that CD-ROMs will (place – displace – replace – balance) libraries.
- 56- She bought a little (garment – gadget – basket – blanket) for squeezing oranges.
- 57- To get coffee, put your money in the machine and (impress – dress – stress – press) the green button.
- 58- My cousin is a football (enthusiasm – enthusiastic – enthusiast – enthusiastically). He never misses a match.
- 59- This information can be viewed on (screen – season – scan – keyboard) or printed out.
- 60- The city is considered an important (raiding – crowding – trading – dividing) centre.

Grammar

The Simple Future Tense

• يتكون المستقبل البسيط من:

Will / shall + inf.

- In the future, we **will produce** more of our energy from wind power.
= In the future, more of our energy **will be produced** from wind power. (Passive)
- Today, they **will announce** plans to build a new road round the city center.
= Today, plans to build a new road round the city center **will be announced**. (Passive)

- لاحظ استخدام **will** مع كل الضمائر واستخدام **shall** مع **we** / فقط:
- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع كلمات مثل:

Next (year/month/week...) / in the future / soon / in a year, month, week / tomorrow /
this time next week / this time tomorrow

- I'll **meet** him tomorrow morning.
- She **will visit** us soon.
- Where **will** you **be** this time next year?

- كما يمكن استخدام المستقبل البسيط مع:

I expect .../ I'm sure .../ I think / I don't think / I wonder / probably / possibly / I suppose /
I hope / I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps/It's probable / It's possible

- I **expect** she **will pass** the test.
- I **don't think** he **will leave** the country.
- I **wonder** what **will happen**.
- I'll **probably be** home late this evening.

- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع **If** في الحالة الأولى :

- If I **know** his address, I'll **write** him a letter.

Will is used:

- 1- **To express a true fact** التعبير عن حقيقة ● I'll **be** 18 next week.
- 2- **To predict events** التنبؤ بالأحداث (بدون دليل) ● The plane **will land** in half an hour.
- 3- **To decide something quickly** اتخاذ قرار بعمل شيء ● I'll **have** coffee, please.
- 4- **To offer to do something** في حالة العرض ● I'll **clean** the car for you.
- 5- **To ask someone to do something** طلب عمل شيء من شخص ● Will you **look** at my homework tonight?
- 6- **To make a threat** التهديد ● I'll **resign** if I don't get a pay rise.
- 7- **To make a promise** الوعد ● I'll **buy you a nice gift on your birthday**.
- 8- **To warn someone** التحذير ● Be careful or **you'll fall** off the ladder..

Shall (I / we)

- I / We **shall** go to Cairo next month.
- You / He / She / It / They **will** stay here.

1- To make suggestions: تستخدم shall في تكوين الاقتراح

- **Shall** I meet you on Friday?
- **Shall** we have a party?

2- To make offers: في العرض

- **Shall** I **help** you with your homework?

◆ **Shall / will = 'll**

- I'll do it. You'll do it.

◆ **will not = won't**◆ **Shall** —→ **shan't / (Question Tag)**

- We **shall** meet the boss tomorrow, **shan't** we?

● تستخدم :**am / is / are + going to**● للتعبير عن نية أو عمل مخطط له أو قرار قبل لحظة الحديث:

- We are saving up because we **are going to** buy a car.
- **I'm going to** make some coffee. Do you want some?
- للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل يوجد ما يدل عليه في الحاضر:
- **I'm going to** fail this exam. I haven't done much work.
- I think it's **going to** rain. The sky's looking very dark.
- Watch out! The baby **is going to** fall.
- She's very ill. I'm afraid **she's going to** die.

● في حالة وجود have/has made up..mind أو have/has decided to نستخدم be going to

- She has decided that she **is going to** study medicine.

● تعبّر was / were going to + inf. عن شيء لم يحدث في الماضي:

- I **was going to tidy** the flat, but I didn't have time.

Are you going to + inf. = Do you intend to + inf.● **Are you going to** buy a new car? (Do...)**Do you intend to** buy a new car?● **Is she going to** take the test? (Does)**Does she intend to** take the test?

♠ ♠ في حالة وجود ترتيبات لعمل شيء في وقت محدد أو قريب، نستخدم المضارع المستمر:

● She **is travelling** to Cairo **at 7 tomorrow morning**.**Am/is/are + Verb + ing**♠ He's **flying** to India next Monday. He's got his tickets.♠ I'm **going** home in half an hour. I have arranged it with the boss.♠ I can't see you tomorrow. We're **visiting** relatives.♠ I **am seeing** the boss tomorrow. I have an appointment with him.♠ I **am meeting** Ali at 4 o'clock tomorrow at the airport.

♠ ♠ المناسبات الاجتماعية المختلفة لها ترتيبات لذا نستخدم المضارع المستمر:

♠ She **is getting** married next Friday.♠ We're **giving** a party next Saturday.

♠ ♠ لاحظ الجمل الآتية:

Be careful! You **are going to** drop the glasses.Be careful! A car **is coming**.Be careful **or** you'll **burn** your hand

● استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (و يرتبط ذلك بجدول المواعيد الخاصة مثلًا بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة و جداول الامتحانات و غير ذلك):

◆ You **leave** Cairo International Airport at 7 p.m. and **arrive** in Paris at 11 p.m.◆ The film **starts** at 9. ◆ The course **starts** in October.◆ This lesson **doesn't finish** until 2.30.

The future continuous: المستقبل المستمر

Will/shall/may + be + ING

● يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت معين في المستقبل:

- ◆ A : Can I come and see you at 4 o'clock tomorrow?
B : No. I'll be driving to the airport then. Come at 2.30 before I leave.
- ◆ Between 9 and 11 a.m. tomorrow I'll be studying.
- ◆ I can't see the match tomorrow evening. I'll be revising for my exams then.
- ◆ Don't ring me at 8 p.m. I'll be having dinner then.
- ◆ This time tomorrow we 'll be sitting on the beach. I can't wait.

♣ تستخدم may بدلا من will في حالة عدم التأكد:

- I can't visit you because I may be doing my homework this evening.

The Future Perfect Tense

◆ يتكون المستقبل التام من will have / shall have + PP. ويدل على أن شيء سيكون قد تم قبل وقت معين أو خلال فترة معينة في المستقبل:

◆ ويستخدم هذا الزمن عادة مع الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل مسبقة بكلمة by

By (the year) 2100 / By tomorrow morning / by next October / by next Monday / by tomorrow evening / by next year / By this time next week / by 6 o'clock tomorrow / by next Christmas / Next month/week/year....for+ فترة زمنية / in five years' time

- Next month, I'll have worked for the company for six ears.
- Next week, my parents will have been together for 25 years.
- Do you think she will have seen the doctor by 4 o'clock?
- Do you think you 'll have finished the job by next Monday?
- In five years' time, I'll have finished university and I'll be able to earn some money at last.
- By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village.

◆ في المبني للمجهول يتكون هذا الزمن من : will have been / shall have been + PP.

- By the year 2100, we will have saved millions of trees and hundreds of forests.
= By the year 2100, millions of trees and hundreds of forests will have been saved.
- By 2050, they will have replaced the old building by modern offices.
= By 2050, the old building will have been replaced by modern offices.

By the time + present simple → Future Perfect

- By the time she comes back home, I'll have finished all the exercises.
- By the time the exam begins, I'll have forgotten everything.

◆ يستخدم المضارع البسيط (أو المضارع التام) بعد الروابط الآتية والفعل الثاني يكون مستقبل أو أمر :

مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام + After / Before / When / As soon as / the moment / till / until

- ♣ After I write the letter, I'll go out.
 - ♣ Before he goes to bed, he will have dinner.
 - ♣ As soon as she has received the fax, she will travel to London.
 - ♣ We'll leave the moment we get the car fixed.
 - ♣ She won't go to the bank until she gets the cheque.
- ◆ First she will take some exercise. Then she will use the computer. (After/Before/until)
After she takes some exercise, she will use the computer.
Before she uses the computer, she will take some exercise.
 She won't use the computer until she takes some exercise.
- ♣ لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام فعل أمر بدلا من المستقبل البسيط :
- ◆ After you finish your work, call me. ◆ Before you go to bed, turn off the lights.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I am studying medicine. I (may be – am going to be – am being – be) a doctor.
- 2- She (will – should – is going to – may) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
- 3- I expect that he (wins – will win – is going to win – is winning) the match.
- 4- Perhaps they (are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may visit) us next Saturday.
- 5- Somebody is knocking on the door. I (am going – will go – have gone – go) and open it.
- 6- She (is flying – flies – fly – would fly) to Spain next Monday. Everything is arranged.
- 7- What are your plans for tomorrow? – I (am going to play – play – have played – shouldn't play) tennis with a friend.
- 8- He's driving **at breakneck speed** بأقصى سرعة. He (has – would have – is going to have – is having) an accident.
- 9- Watch out! You (are dropping – drop – are going to drop – would drop) the glasses.
- 10- (Will you – Are you going to – Do you – Should you) help me with this heavy bag, please?
- 11- Don't worry. I (lend – am lending – will lend – should lend) you the money you need.
- 12- I (am going to be – will be – am being – be) 25 next Monday.
- 13- I can't use my office at the moment. It (is decorated – will be decorated – may decorate – is being decorated).
- 14- Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I (drive – will be driving – have driven – would drive) the kids to school then.
- 15- Look at those black clouds. It (rains – is raining – is going to rain – isn't raining).
- 16- She (will – should – might – ought) probably be a great success.
- 17- She has decided that she (is studying – is going to study – was studying – will be studying) medicine.
- 18- Be careful! You (will spill – are spilling - are going to spill – spill) your coffee.
- 19- I can't answer the phone at the moment. I (have done – do – am doing – would do) the washing up.
- 20- I hope you (are visiting – will visit – have visited – will be visiting) me in my home one day.
- 21- I (am going to – should – will – ought to) possibly come but I may not get back in time.
- 22- There's not a cloud in the sky. It's (going to be – ought to be – has to be - will be) another warm day tomorrow.
- 23- Look at the queue. We (are not getting – are not going to get – won't be getting- ought not to get) in for hours.
- 24- Perhaps I (am seeing – have seen – will see – might see) him tomorrow.
- 25- I expect he (is getting – will get – has got – to get) the job in a matter of days.
- 26- I (will shoot - shoot – have shot – am shooting) you if you come any closer.
- 27- I'm sorry I can't talk now. I (am calling – will call – will have called – to call) you later.
- 28- The traffic is terrible. We (will have missed – miss – are going to miss – are missing) our flight.

- 29- They (are gone – are going – shall go – would go) on a school trip tomorrow. Everything has been arranged.
- 30- The match (is ending – ending – will be ending – ends) at 4.30 this afternoon.
- 31- Don't come at 4 o'clock tomorrow. I (am sleeping – sleep – will be sleeping – slept) then.
- 32- It is predicted that Egypt (will export – exports – has been exporting – had to export) more goods next year.
- 33- I suppose he (is applying – applies – will apply – has been applying) for the job next week.
- 34- In the future, more electricity (generates – will generate – would generate – will be generated) from wind power.
- 35- More of the music we listen to will be (download – downloading – downloads – downloaded) from the internet.
- 36- They (will be published – have been published – publish – will publish) fewer traditional newspapers in future.
- 37- The price of phone calls (will be reduced – will be reducing – will reduce – will have reduced) by 50%.
- 38- I (finish – will finish – will have finished – will be finishing) this job by 10 p.m. tomorrow.
- 39- By the time the firemen arrive, the fire (destroys – is destroying – will be destroying – will have destroyed) the building.
- 40- More cities (will have been built – will build – will have built – will be building) in the desert by the year 2020.
- 41- Prices (increase – are increasing – will increase – are increased) by 1% over the next twelve months.
- 42- You'll (be received – be receiving – receive – have received) an e-mail giving full details next Monday.
- 43- The building (will have been completed – will complete – is completed – will be completing) by next year.
- 44- Do you think CD-ROMs will ever (be replaced – be replacing – have replaced – replace) traditional books completely?
- 45- I think most bestsellers (will be read – will be reading – will read – will have read) as e-books.
- 46- I'm sure some kinds of books (won't replace – won't be replacing – won't be replaced – can replace).
- 47- I predict that in the future, mobile phones (will make – will be making – will have made – will be made) smaller.
- 48- By this time next week, (I'll have heard – I hear – I am hearing – I heard) my test results.
- 49- We (will be used – are using – are used – will use) less paper if we read e-books.
- 50- I don't think newspapers (will ever have replaced – never replace – will ever be replaced).
- 51- The new underground railway line (will have been built – will be building – has built – have built) by 2020.
- 52- I'm sorry but your car (won't repair – can't repair – repaired – won't be repaired) this week.
- 53- It is hoped that the road (is reducing – will reduce – will be reduced – will have been reduced) early morning traffic.
- 54- The new road (won't be finished – won't have finished – won't be finishing – has finished) until the year 2022.
- 55- Over 500 buildings (will knock – will be knocking – will be knocked – will have knocked) down to make way for the new road.
- 56- It is said that the number of road accidents (cut – cuts – will cut – will be cut) by 20%.
- 57- It is thought that between 30 and 40 lives a year (will be saved – will be saving – will have saved – will save).

58- That's the phone. I (answer – am answering – would answer – will answer) it.

59- There are no clouds in the sky. I think that it (is going to be – is being – will have been – is) very hot.

60- You're carrying too much. I (open – am opening – will open – was opening) the door for you.

Communication Skills:

Questioning sources of information التعبير عن الشك في مصادر المعلومات

a. Can you prove / confirm that?	هل يمكنك أن تثبت/تؤكد ذلك؟
b. What's the reason / source of information for that?	ما سبب / مصدر المعلومات..
c. I don't / can't believe that.	
d. What proof do they have that this is real / true?	ما الدليل الذي لديهم أن هذا حقيقي..
e. It can't / must be true.	لا يمكن أن يكون ذلك حقيقياً/صحيحاً..
f. I think that's a lie / real.	أعتقد أن هذا كذب/صحيح
g. It is /It's not real news. it is /it's not false.	إنها ليست أخباراً حقيقية/إنها زائفة

Test on Unit 3

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We have decided that your contract (will not be renewed – will not be renewing – was not renewed – has not been renewed) next month.
- 2- Sitting too long at the computer (will be made – will be making - will make – is made) your back and arms ache.
- 3- Running too many programs at the same time (will probably make - will probably be made – has probably been made – is probably made) the computer crash.

- 4- The project (will have been carrying – will be carrying – will have been carried – was carried) out by 2028.
- 5- By the time he (had come – comes – is coming – will come) back home, I will have finished all the exercises.
- 6- By the end of the month, I (shall have taken – take – am taking – takes) all my exams.
- 7- My father is a golf (enthusiasm – enthusiast – enthusiastic –enthuse). He plays and watches it on TV whenever he can.
- 8- That play is very popular. You'd better check the (ability – availability – advisability – ambiguity) of tickets.
- 9- A (gadget – budget – garment – glove) is a small tool or machine that helps you do something.
- 10- To (download – overload – boatload – workload) is to move information from one part of a computer system to another.
- 11- An (enthusiasm – enthusiast – enthusiastic –enthuse) person shows a lot of interest and excitement about something.
- 12- A (drawback – backpack – feedback – paperback) is a book with a soft paper cover.
- 13- A (screen – scream – cream – siren) is the flat, glass part of a television or computer.
- 14- By next Christmas we (will be – are being – will have been – have been) here for eight years.
- 15- The builders say they (finish – will have finished – might finish – are finishing) the roof by Tuesday.
- 16- By the time we (got – had got – get – getting) to the party, most people will have left.
- 17- By the time we get to the stadium. The match (will have started – is starting – was starting – had started).
- 18- In the future, every new book will probably be (publish – publishing – published – publishes) as an e-book.
- 19- You can be sure the price (will be reduced – to reduce – is reducing – had reduced) when more people buy them.
- 20- It's arranged. We (will go – go – are going – may go) to the Red Sea this summer.
- 21- I think my cousin (will study – studies – going to study – would study) engineering. He is very clever at Maths.
- 22- (Are you playing – Do you play – Shall you play – Do you go to play) tennis after school today?
- 23- My German lesson (is stating – starts – has been starting – start) at four o'clock this afternoon.
- 24- The launch of the satellite (is being – are being – is – was) at 7.50 tomorrow.
- 25- We (will – may – are going to – are) probably be there for two weeks.
- 26- I can't talk at the moment. I (do – will do – am doing – have done) my homework.
- 27- I can't meet you this afternoon. I (am doing – do – have done – may do) the shopping.
- 28- Hello, Ahmed. I (go – am going – have gone – would have gone) to the airport in a minute.
- 29- My plane (is leaving – shall leave – leave – leaves) at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
- 30- Is this shirt (achievable – available – avoidable – applicable) in a larger size?

B- Reading Comprehension**Read the passage then answer the questions:**

My name is Sally. Last week, I had a very bad day. It was really a nightmare! I had a job interview one morning but I forgot to set the alarm clock. I overslept and couldn't have a shower or breakfast. I went to the garage putting on my shoes and setting my hair at the same time.

The car wouldn't start, and I was only able to make it work at the third time I tried. The traffic was **awful** and I arrived at the parking garage 5 minutes before the interview. Luckily I found a spot, but a guy in a red Mercedes tried to take it. I cut him off and managed to put my car there and – of course – he didn't like it, he complained not in a nice way and I had to tell him what I think of people like him. I was quarreling with that foolish person when I **slammed** my finger in the car door, and I was so nervous that I didn't notice the keys were still in the car and locked **it**.

I didn't have time to deal with it at that moment, so I rushed to arrive for the interview on time and guess who the interviewer was: the guy I met at the parking garage!

I wish I hadn't gotten up today.

A)Choose the correct answer:

1-Why did the writer oversleep?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) She forgot about the interview. | b) She didn't have an alarm clock. |
| c) The alarm clock didn't go off. | d) She didn't set the alarm clock. |

2-Sally managed to put her car in the parking spot as _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| a) She was late for the interview. | b) She overslept. |
| c) She blocked the man's way. | d) She didn't have time at that moment. |

3-The underlined word '**it**' refers to -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) the car | b) the keys | c) Sally's finger | d) the parking spot |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|

4-The underlined word 'slammed' probably means -----.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| a) fell | b) ran | c) hit | d) shut |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|

5-We understand from the passage that Sally talked to the man _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| a) politely | b) nicely | c) persuasively | d) harshly |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|

6-The opposite of the underlined word '**awful**' is _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| a) terrible | b) bad | c) wonderful | d) kind |
|-------------|--------|--------------|---------|

B)Answer the following questions:

7--What two things did Sally do at the same time?

8-How would you feel after a day like that?

9-What do you think happened at the interview?

10-Who did the interviewer turn out to be?

C- Writing**Write the missing parts in the following dialogue:**

It's Zaki's birthday. Nader wants to give him a present, but he does not have enough money. He wants to borrow some from his elder brother, Mohsen.

- Nader** : Hello, Mohsen. Would you mind doing me a favour?
Mohsen : What is it, Nader?
Nader : I wonder if you -----(1)-----.
Mohsen : Two hundred pounds! That seems a lot. What for?
Nader : -----(2)-----.
Mohsen : But father gave you Two hundred pounds last week, --- (3) ---?
Nader : Yes he did, but -----(4)-----.
Mohsen : -----(5)-----?
Nader : As soon as I can. Next month, perhaps.
Mohsen : Next year is more likely. Well, -----(6)-----.
Nader : Oh, thank you very much. It's very kind of you.

Write a paragraph of about 120 words about:

Some people like life in the countryside because it is calm, peaceful and away from pollution. Others like life in the city because it is livelier, more entertaining and faster. Which kind of life do you prefer? State why.

A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- The demand for water has increased over the years and this has led to water scarcity in many parts of the world.
- 2- Egypt's share of the Nile water is a historic right that Egypt has defended throughout its history.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- إن الخيال العلمي عادة ما يكون محاولة جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة في المستقبل أو في عالم آخر.
- 2- تبذل الحكومة أقصى جهدها لإيجاد فرص عمل للشباب وبناء مساكن لهم.

“Most of the important things in the world have been achieved by people who have kept on trying when there seemed to be no hope at all.”